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World News Digest with Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ATOMIC ENERGY

'Ike' for UN Atom Pool

Assembly Hears New Formula

A new approach to reducing the threat of atomic war was advanced Dec. 8 by Pres. Eisenhower. He urged in a speech to the UN Gen. Assembly that the world's major powers work together in developing peacetime uses of the atom. This, he said, could be a first step toward reversing "the fearful trend of atomic military build-up."

The President proposed that all nations involved in the atomic arms race, including Russia, give part of their nuclear stockpiles to an international [UN] "bank of fissionable materials" in an effort to strip atomic energy of "its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace."

The new U.S. formula for ending the 7-year East-West deadlock over atomic disarmament was presented to the Gen. Assembly a few hours after the close of a Western Big 3 conference in Bermuda. Mr. Eisenhower, who had flown to New York to address the Assembly on Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's invitation, was applauded for nearly one minute by the UN delegations after his speech.

Russia Indicates Rejection

Soviet-bloc delegates joined in the applause. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky called the speech "important," said Russia would study it "very carefully."[1]

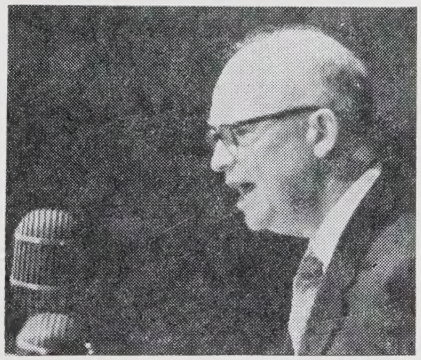
However, Vishinsky indicated Dec. 9 that Russia would reject the Eisenhower proposal and continue to insist on unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons as prerequisite to any international arms control plan.

Without this ban, Vishinsky told the Assembly, there could be "no strengthening of peace & international cooperation," no "necessary assurance" that atomic energy would be used for peaceful purposes only. "One cannot even think" of reducing world stockpiles or of finding "some new approach" for solution of the problem, Vishinsky said. He called the Assembly's failure to adopt Russia's perennial plan for an immediate ban on nuclear weapons a "blow" to the UN's "prestige & authority."[2]

Moscow Radio charged Dec. 9 in a commentary by Boris Leontiev: Pres. Eisenhower's "warmongering" speech had "threatened atomic war and made a eulogy of this policy of force"; the speech proved "sufficiently" that the U.S. "does not want" an easement of international tensions.

Sets 4 Goals

Mr. Eisenhower's plan called for creation of a UN-supervised atomic energy agency to which nations involved in the atomic arms race would contribute "normal uranium & fissionable materials" "to the extent permitted by elementary prudence." The "ratios of contributions," procedures & other details would "properly be within the scope" of private talks between donor nations. The agency would be responsible for protecting the "bank" and allocating the materials "to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."



Wide World

Pres. Eisenhower as he addressed UN Assembly on atomic proposals.

The President said he was prepared to submit to Congress, "with every expectation of approval," any plan which would:

(1) "Encourage world-wide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material";

(2) "Begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles";

(3) Show "all peoples of all nations" that the "great powers of the earth . . . are interested in human aspirations first rather than in building up the armaments of war";

(4) Open "a new channel for peaceful discussion and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved" before the world could "shake off the inertia imposed by fear" and "make positive progress toward peace."

Baruch Plan Dropped

Pres. Eisenhower said "the great virtue" of his proposal was that it could be undertaken "without irritations & mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of world-wide inspection & control." This was tantamount to abandonment of the view held by the U.S. since 1946 in the [Bernard M.] Baruch plan. It had provided for rigid inspection & control, abolition of the veto in punishment of violators and a monopoly in nuclear fuel production by an international atomic authority. The Baruch plan was approved by a UN majority, rejected by Russia.[3]

Ready for Talks with Russia

The President said there was "one new avenue to peace" not yet "well explored": the Gen. Assembly's Nov. 18 recommendation that "powers principally involved" in the disarmament dispute seek "an acceptable solution" through private talks arranged by the UN Disarmament Comm. Russia "must, of course, be one" of "those principally involved," he said. The U.S. was "instantly prepared" for

1—see p. 331C3 2—see p. 390C3 3—see Vol. VI, p. 411C-D (See Index Sections in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower proposed intl. pool of atomic facilities for peaceful use as step toward ending atomic arms race; rebuffed by Moscow.

West unified in Bermuda meeting to Big 4 Forgn. Min. conference.

Reds rejected "final" Allied offer on Korean peace parley plans; UN Assembly recessed indefinitely to await Korean developments.

Sharett chosen as new Prime Minister of Israel.

United States

McCarthy inspired campaign of wires & letters to White House on his differences with Admin. over Allied trade with Red China.

Racial segregation in southern schools argued in Supreme Court.

Ex-State Dept. aide Lorwin indicted on perjury charge.

Vicksburg tornado killed 30.

NYC newspaper strike ended.

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Eisenhower Gives Facts on Atomic Arsenal

In reviewing the "awful arithmetic of the atom bomb" in his speech to the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 8, Pres. Eisenhower disclosed these facts about American development of nuclear weapons:

(1) The U.S. had set off 42 test explosions since the first one at Almogordo, N.M. July 16, 1945. (These tests, plus the 2 A-bombings of Japan, set at 45 the total of U.S. atomic explosions.)[1]

(2) The U.S. had developed atomic bombs equal in explosive power to half a million tons of TNT—25 times the power of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki in 1945.

(3) Hydrogen weapons were "in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent." (The President implied but did not say specifically that the U.S. now possessed hydrogen bombs.)[2]

(4) The American stockpile of atomic weapons, which increased daily, already exceeded "by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs & all shells that came from every plane & every gun in every theater of war through all the years of World War II." Atomic weapons had "virtually achieved conventional status" in U.S. armed forces. The Army, Navy, AF & Marines were "all capable of putting this weapon to military use." "A single air group, afloat or land-based," could deliver" to any reachable target a destructive cargo exceeding in power all the bombs that fell on Britain in World War II."[3]

The President acknowledged that American monopoly of atomic power "ceased to exist several years ago." The "dread secret & the fearful engines of atomic might" were possessed by Britain & Canada and "also known by the Soviet Union."[4] Atomic knowledge now possessed by several nations would "eventually be shared by others, possibly all others." Even a "vast superiority" in numbers of weapons & a "consequent capability of devastating retaliation" as possessed by the U.S. was no preventive against the "fearful" toll that an enemy could inflict by surprise atomic aggression. "Surely no sane member of the human race could discover victory in such desolation" as would be wrought against each side in an atomic war.[5]

such talks, he declared, and would bring to them a "new conception": a search for "more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials for military purposes." The U.S. was ready to undertake this search "in good faith"; "any partner" acting "in the same good faith" would find the U.S. "a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

Gen. Eisenhower warned that "in a world divided, such as ours today, salvation cannot be attained by one dramatic act. . . . Many steps will have to be taken before the world can look at itself one day and truly realize that a new climate of mutually peaceful confidence is abroad." But "in this quest . . . we must not lack patience." Above all else, "we must start to take these steps—now," the President urged.

President Widely Supported

Pres. Eisenhower's action was almost universally praised in Western & "neutral" countries & by all UN delegations except those of the Soviet bloc.

His speech, incorporating facts on atomic warfare he had once planned to reveal in a message to Congress, apparently was indorsed by both British Prime Min. Churchill & French Premier Laniel. Both of them saw the text at Bermuda after the speech was drafted with the aid of Lewis L. Strauss, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. chairman, & Lord Cherwell, Churchill's advisor on atomic weapons. (The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Dec. 9: Laniel & French Forgn. Min. Bidault gave early indorsement to the Eisenhower plan; Churchill was hesitant to approve the President's dramatic presentation to the UN but agreed fully with his speech. Churchill had told the British Commons Nov. 26 he would propose, at Bermuda, a general exchange of atomic secrets between Britain & the U.S.)[6]

Leading members of the U.S. Congress praised the President's proposal but warned of the need for "adequate safeguards." Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy, said "any agreements arising" from the proposal must "guarantee the full, complete & continuing cooperation of the subscribing nations."[7] Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) agreed that the plan would be workable only if "full safeguards" were established "to make certain we are not converting from weapons to power plants while the Soviet Union was busily engaged in stockpiling weapons."

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.), Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) were among those indorsing the President's plan. Johnson said he was dubious of its practicality. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) criticized the President for having made "too much of an impression of fear & not enough courage made manifest." He said the speech "looked to me like . . . a cover-up for something that happened at Bermuda."

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman said Dec. 9 he sincerely hoped "what Pres. Eisenhower advocates will be carried to a successful conclusion. . . . It is a continuation of non-partisan foreign policy." Bernard M. Baruch said he hoped Russia would cooperate in the President's plan; a test would be whether it was published accurately in the USSR.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, UN Assembly president, said Dec. 9 Pres. Eisenhower had "affirmed mankind's desperate need for unity, understanding & cooperation." She expressed the hope that other national leaders would address the Assembly on "great issues"—particularly "peace & disarmament."

1—see p. 259A2; Vol. V, 243K 2—see 269F1
3—see 339E3 4—see 340D2 5—see 367F2, 340E2
6—see 394C2 7—see 340F2 8—see 402D3

BERMUDA CONF.

Big 3 Accept Red Talks

The U.S., Britain & France said Dec. 8 they were "glad" Russia was ready for a 4-power Foreign Ministers meeting. They suggested that the talks begin Jan. 4 in Berlin.

In separate notes to Moscow, the Allies reiterated their hope that the meeting would result in settlement of German & Austrian problems. They said the Berlin talks would give Big 4 Govts. a chance to state their views on the possibility of a 5-power conference.

Acceptance of Russia's offer to meet with the West was agreed upon by Pres. Eisenhower, Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Premier Joseph Laniel during their Dec. 4-8 conference at the Mid-Ocean Club in Tucker's Town, Bermuda.[8]

Other Bermuda Actions

The Bermuda conferees said Dec. 8 that their meeting had "symbolized & confirmed the unity" of their countries. They expressed confidence that their "united strength" was the "best guarantee of peace & security." They promised to remain "vigilant against efforts to divide us."

The Eisenhower-Churchill-Laniel communiqué Dec. 8 also listed these agreements:

- They would continue working for a Korean political conference as the "means for reaching a peaceful settlement" in Korea and "restoring more normal conditions in the Far East."
- They would "lose no opportunity for easing the tensions that beset the world and for reassuring all nations that "the strength of the West" would never be "invoked in any cause of wrongful violence."
- They lauded France & the Associated States of Indo-China in the struggle for "peace & stability."
- They rejected as unjustified the "present division of Europe," expressed hope for peaceful liberation of Eastern European countries.
- They reaffirmed the European Defense Community as "needed to assure the defensive capacity of the Atlantic community." (Press reports from the conference scene said France had pro-

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posed that the U.S. promise to maintain NATO as long as there was an EDC. This was regarded as a safeguard against eventual German domination of the EDC, which was planned as a 50-year pact as against NATO's minimum 20-year duration.)

(Unofficial accounts of the Bermuda talks said also that the Western Big 3 agreed on these conditions for major talks involving Red China: the Reds must negotiate seriously for a Korean peace conference & take steps to end the war in Indo-China.)

French 'Snub' Reported

Some French newspapers complained Dec. 8 that Premier Laniel, who was slated to resign later this month, had been snubbed at Bermuda by the British & American delegations. However, French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, on his return to Paris Dec. 9, said Pres. Eisenhower was a "sincere friend" who understood French problems. (Laniel became ill with a lung infection Dec. 6 and was represented at most sessions by Bidault. He was well enough Dec. 9 to fly back to Europe with Churchill.)

Eisenhower on Russia

Pres. Eisenhower referred to the Bermuda decisions during his UN speech Dec. 8. He said the West approached the 4-power Berlin meeting with "hopeful sincerity" and would "bend every effort of our minds to the single purpose of emerging from that conference with tangible results toward peace."

In regard to Russia, the President said: "We never have, we never will propose or suggest that the Soviet Union surrender what is rightfully theirs. We will never say that the peoples of Russia are an enemy with whom we have no desire ever to deal or to mingle in friendly & fruitful relationship. On the contrary, we hope that this coming conference may initiate a relationship . . . which will eventually bring a free intermingling of the peoples of the East & of the West."[1]

KOREA

Reds Spurn 'Final Offer'

U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean proposed to Communist negotiators in Panmunjom Dec. 8 that Russia have a vote in the forthcoming Korean political (peace) conference. North Korean delegate Ki Sok Bok, insisting that Russia attend as a "neutral," immediately rejected this.

Dean's "final offer" agreed to the seating of Russia & other non-belligerents with "current" experience in Korea. The USSR, however, would attend neither as a belligerent nor as a neutral and, unlike neutrals, would be required to vote. This presumably would bind Russia to conference decisions. Dean suggested that the conference open in Geneva 24-48 days after the current talks end.

Reading from a statement prepared before he had learned the details of Dean's proposal, Ki termed it "absurd, ridiculous, meaningless & stupid." Dean said it was "very obvious" that the Communists had "stopped negotiating." He repeated his plan Dec. 9, and Ki rejected it again. Dean then indicated he was prepared to abandon the conference unless the Reds put forward a reasonable alternative to his "final" offer.[2]

ROK Charges 'Appeasement'

Dean had planned to present his offer Dec. 5, had delayed until Dec. 8 because South Korea protested that it conceded too much to the Communists. ROK Vice Forgn. Min. Cho Chung Whan, a delegate to the talks, refused to attend Dec. 8 because of Dean's refusal to postpone any longer. Cho returned to the parley Dec. 9.

The ROK Information Service's semiofficial organ, the English-language *Republic*, charged Dec. 5 that Dean seemed on "the road of . . . appeasement"; "only Dean has yielded, not the enemy."[3]

POWs Choose Communism

The UN command continued "explanations" to pro-Red South Koreans, interviewing 220 war prisoners by Dec. 9. None chose repatriation.

POWs were interviewed at a rate of 30 a day except on Dec. 5, when 40 were processed. Some POWs tried to slow down explanations Dec. 5 by demanding longer interviews and refusing to leave the explanation huts when ROK explainers tried to end the interviews. The explainers defeated this tactic by walking out themselves and going to other tents to interview other prisoners. The startled POWs, left alone, soon departed by the door leading to communism.[4]

(Correspondents reported that Royal Marine Andrew Corden, sole anti-repatriate Briton, was the leader of the pro-Red compound.)[5]

Release Date Questioned

Meantime a new dispute was brewing. Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. chairman, told newsmen Dec. 7 that he was not sure he could release unrepatriated POWs Jan. 23, as scheduled, if a political conference failed to meet and decide their fate. He said he would have to ask his Govt. for guidance but suggested that the Communist & UN commands decide the issue.[6]

(5 North Korean & 3 Chinese POWs asked for repatriation Dec. 9, raising to 271 the number that chose communism without "explanations.")[7]

UN Debate Postponed

Debate on Korea was postponed indefinitely by a 55-0 vote of the UN Gen. Assembly (Soviet bloc abstaining) in New York Dec. 8.

The U.S.-backed resolution, which let the Assembly adjourn without taking up Korea, requested Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, Assembly president, to "reconvene the 8th [Assembly] session, with the concurrence of the majority of member states, if (a) in her opinion developments in . . . the Korean question warrant . . . or (b) one or more member states [request] such convening by reason of [Korean] developments. . . ." The Communists wanted an immediate debate and opposed the requirement of a majority to recall the Assembly.[8]

Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai of Red China warned the Assembly in a Dec. 7 message that the U.S. was "fomenting consequences of a serious nature" in Korea. He urged the Assembly not to "evade its responsibilities toward this situation" nor to "condone the [U.S.'] willful actions" lest the "seriousness" of the situation "be increased" and the UN "become even more a [U.S.] tool . . . in creating international tensions."

Chou Dec. 6 had assailed the Assembly's Dec. 3 resolution of "grave concern" at Red atrocities in Korea. (India did not participate and El Salvador & Lebanon were absent in the 42-5 vote Dec. 3. The 10 abstainers were: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen & Yugoslavia.)[9]

Korea Roundup

Mrs. Portia N. Howe of Alden, Minn. left by plane for Tokyo Dec. 9 in hope of being permitted to persuade her POW son, Pfc. Richard F. Tenneson, 22, to quit communism. She was given a passport to Korea but would need Military Armistice Comm. permission to enter Korea, Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. approval to see her son. . . . **Gen. Samuel Anderson,** U.S. 5th AF commander, was quoted by CBS correspondent Robert Pierpont Dec. 3 as saying the Communists had about 30 airfields in North Korea, most of them built since the truce.[10]

U.S. 3d Marine Div. announced Dec. 3 that it would be rotated to Korea to replace the First Marines.[11] . . . **Chung Kook Eun,** ex-editor of the Seoul *Yun-Hap Shinmoon*, was convicted of spying and sentenced to death by a ROK military court in Seoul Dec. 5. . . . 25 **alleged Communists** accused of plotting to kill ROK leaders were captured by South Korean police in a mountain cave south of Seoul Dec. 8.[12]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Assembly Session Ends

The 8th UN Gen. Assembly recessed indefinitely Dec. 9 after deciding to reconvene for renewed discussion of Korea whenever a majority so desired.[13] Assembly Pres. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit described the 12-week session as "not spectacular, but adequate."

Final actions of the Assembly:

- Adopted 8 of 9 resolutions accepting reports on UN trust territories; refused to authorize the Gen. Assembly President to appoint direct representatives to establish closer contact with populations of trust areas.[14]
- Recommended admission of Japan & the Republic of San Marino to mem-

1—see p. 367F1 2—402F1 3—389D2, 381G2 4—401G3 5—315C-D2 6—381C2 7—402E1, 365F3 8—389D1 9—401C2 10—390E1, 373E3 11—390G2 12—286E2 13—see G2 this page 14—406A1

bership in the Intl. Court. (The Security Council approved them Dec. 3.)

- Voted to ask the Intl. Court if indemnity awards to discharged UN employes made by the Administrative Tribunal could be overruled.[1]
- Elected Jacob Mark Lashly of the U.S., reelected Lord Crook of Britain to 2-year terms on the Administrative Tribunal.
- Approved the Secy. Gen.'s request for changes in staff regulations, giving him clearer firing powers.[2]
- Approved 1954 UN budget totaling $47,827,110.
- Voted Dec. 8 to continue study of racial conditions in South Africa.[3]

Troops Withdraw at Trieste

Italy & Yugoslavia agreed in Rome Dec. 5 to ease tension over Trieste by withdrawing troops from their 75-mi. common frontier. First withdrawals of an estimated 22,000 Italian & 40,000 Yugoslav troops began Dec. 6.

The agreement was made by Italian Premier-Forgn. Min. Giuseppe Pella & Yugoslav Min.-to-Italy Pavle Gregorio at a meeting called at the latter's request. Pella announced that Italy also had agreed to resume shipment of strategic materials to Yugoslavia.

Italy had proposed troop withdrawal Oct. 24 but had been rebuffed by Yugoslavia.[4] Marshall Tito, Yugoslav President, brought up the idea again in a speech in Jajce Nov. 29, suggesting that "then we could proceed toward a solution."

Meantime U.S., British & French envoys started sessions with Yugoslav Forgn. Min. Koca Popovic in Belgrade Dec. 6 to seek approval for a 5-power conference on the Trieste dispute. Popovic rejected a Big 3 proposal that Italian administrators be allowed to enter Trieste Zone A before the conference started unless Yugoslav administrators were permitted to enter Zone A's Slovene towns. Italy had insisted on such authority for its administrators as a condition for approving the conference.[5]

Indo-China War Flares

Viet Minh rebels Dec. 8 struck at the Thai capital of Laichau in western North Viet Nam (Tonkin) 20 miles south of the Red Chinese border. The French command evacuated the city's civilian population. A UP report said the Viet Minh had asked Red China to help in the attack but had been rebuffed. The Viet Minh 316th Div. Dec. 9 captured the Thai village of Tuangiano, half-way point on the 60-mi. road between Laichau & French-held Dienbienphu. Some 4,000 pro-French civilians in the area had been flown out in advance of the attack. French Union troops Dec. 4 recaptured Muongkhoua in nearby Laos, 80 mi. northeast of Luangprabang, the capital.[6]

Nixon for Pakistan Aid

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon was reported to have been convinced, during a 3-day visit to Karachi Dec. 6-9, that the U.S. should help build up Pakistan's military establishment, despite India's opposition.[7] Nixon had tried to explain U.S. foreign policy to the Indian Parliament Dec. 3 but was received coldly. He said America opposed all colonialism, including "Communist colonialism." Noting concern over Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), Nixon assured the Indians that Pres. Eisenhower would control U.S. foreign policy and receive "overwhelming" public support. Nixon visited Premier Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan of Afghanistan before flying to Karachi Dec. 6, continued on to Teheran Dec. 9.[8]

U.S. to Aid Japanese AF

U.S. AF Secy. Talbott said in New Orleans Dec. 7 (12th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack) that the U.S. intended to help Japan build an air force.[9]

Red Liner Sabotaged

The Free Jurists Com. reported in Berlin Dec. 5 that the 21,000-ton liner *Sovietski Soyuz* (*Soviet Union*), scheduled to join the Soviet merchant marine on Stalin's birthday (Dec. 21), had been sabotaged in East Germany's Warnemuende Harbor near Rostok. Flood valves had been opened, cables holding the vessel at anchor cut, and the ship, on a shoal, was in danger of sinking.[10]

Paulus Eastern Police Boss

The independent Bonn newspaper *General Anzieger* reported Nov. 30 that ex-German Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus, recently released POW, had been made State Secy. in the East German Interior Ministry. His job: to reorganize the People's Police.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

McCarthy's 'Write Ike' Drive

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) asked the nation Dec. 3 to judge whether he or Pres. Eisenhower was right about McCarthy's attack on the Eisenhower Admin. policy of sending aid to countries trading with Red China. McCarthy, in a filmed TV reply to a rebuke from the President, urged "every American who feels as I do about this blood trade with a mortal enemy to write or wire the President . . . so he can be properly guided."

McCarthy denied that he was challenging the President's "party leadership." He pledged to "give my utmost support to all Republican candidates for the House & Senate next year." But he reiterated, despite Pres. Eisenhower's denial, that communism "will be an important issue in 1954" and "will be the most important political issue for many years."

Public Opinion Split

McCarthy's plea brought an avalanche of some 25,000 wires & 25,000 letters down on the White House by Dec. 9. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said that the Admin. viewpoint "is slightly ahead" in the telegrams whereas the McCarthy stand "is ahead" in the letters. Hagerty said he would give no further breakdown and say nothing more on the subject. McCarthy also said he would "not have any further comment at all."

Early reports issued by Asst. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder had said the telegrams were more than 2-1 in favor of McCarthy's view. McCarthy had charged that incomplete totals of the telegrams, reported by Snyder Dec. 4-5, were short of totals from his own sources. But he called any error "an honest one."

Some observers speculated that the high rate of pro-McCarthy sentiment in the messages might have been at least partly due to the fact that McCarthy had addressed his call to those who supported him. Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) suggested Dec. 5 that persons supporting the Eisenhower stand also write.

The *Toledo Blade* announced Dec. 5 that an offer to send the President a letter with the names of persons supporting him had produced 9,864 pro-Eisenhower & 324 pro-McCarthy phone calls the first day. The *Blade's* complete prospective message to the President was: "We were for Eisenhower, we're still for him; we like Ike." McCarthy called the paper "dishonest." He said the letter did not deal with the issues, that he too supported the President.[12]

Knowland Takes Stand

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) agreed in Washington Dec. 8 that McCarthy had not challenged the President's leadership by starting the "Write Ike" campaign. He demanded that the free world end all trade with Red China, at least until the Communists "agreed to sit down at a peace conference in Korea." But he avoided discussing McCarthy's proposal to cut off aid to allies.

Knowland said communism in government would be an election issue in 1954 & 1956 "regardless of the desires of anyone" because voters would ask "whether Democratic candidates have the same naïve approach . . . as had the last Admin." He hinted that Republicans might search the entire Democratic record for ammunition.[13]

McCarthy Bars Presidency

Sen. McCarthy denied in an interview in the Dec. 7 issue of *Newsweek* that he was running for President: "I have neither any intention nor desire to be a candidate for anything else than the United States Senate."

Iron Curtain refugees were granted $9 million more from U.S. foreign aid funds under an allocation approved by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 8. Previous grants of foreign aid funds to help care for & resettle escapees had to-

1—see p. 362A1 2—383B3 3—404A1 4—356D1 5—391B2 6—391E3 7—392B2-A3 8—404C2-A3 9—392B1 10—316C1, 294G2 11—356C2 12—404E2-405B1 13—374C2

taled $6,500,000. The White House said there were more than 17,000 escapees in Western Europe.[1]

Federal Farm Credit Board members appointed by the President Dec. 9:

Republicans (years of term in parenthesis)—Gen. Mgr. Earl H. Brockman of Idaho Egg Producers Assn., Caldwell, Ida. (6); Golden F. Fine of Yuba City, Calif., peach grower (5); Gen. Mgr. Marvin J. Briggs of Indiana Farm Coop. Assn., Indianapolis (4); H. W. Clutter, Holcomb, Kan. farmer (3); Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Ia. farmer (2); Clark L. Brody, exec. vice pres. of Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing, & Bruce Munger, Bergen, N.Y. farmer (1 each).

Democrats (years in parenthesis)—L. V. Ritter, Marked Tree, Ark. farmer (6); Elbert J. Hodge, Andalucia, Ala. lumberman (5); C. H. Matthews, Eagle Lake, Tex. rancher (4); Marshall E. Edward, Barto, Fla. citrus grower (3); John David Anderson, Morgantown, W. Va. dairyman (2).

A 13th member was to be appointed by Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson. Board members (subject to Senate confirmation) were to choose an FFCB governor.[2]

Weather Evaluation Board, a group to advise on rainmaking & other weather-control methods, appointed by the President Dec. 9 under authority voted by Congress:

Capt. Howard T. Orville, USN (retired), of Baltimore, a Bendix Aviation consultant, chairman; ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas of Sonolta, Ariz.; Joseph J. George of Atlanta, Eastern Air Lines meteorologist; Alfred M. Eberle of Brookings, S.D., dean of agri. at S.D. A&M College; Kenneth C. Spengler of Arlington, Mass., exec. secy. of Amer. Meteorological Society.

Charles F. Moore Jr., 50, Ford Motors public relations director, was appointed Dec. 8 as a temporary White House consultant on Presidential statements & reports. . . . **Walter W. Stewart,** 68, of Gladstone, N.J., professor emeritus of the School of Economics & Politics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, was appointed Nov. 25 as 3d member of the Council of Economic Advisers.[3]

RACIAL BIAS

Court Hears School Case

The Constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools was argued before the Supreme Court Dec. 7-9. The court then took the question under advisement.

Attorneys for Negro groups & the Justice Dept. held that the 14th Amendment outlawed such bias. Attorneys representing South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware & the Dist. of Columbia, where test cases had challenged school segregation, insisted that Congress had not intended the 14th Amend. to ban segregation. The Court had heard argument on the 5 cases in its previous session but had scheduled the current reargument to clear up points of law & Constitutional history.[4]

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. brought the Eisenhower Admin. into the case on the anti-segregation side Nov. 27 by filing a brief, as a "friend of the court," in which he argued that the 14th Amend. barred school segregation and that the Supreme Court had power to settle the issue.

Chief lawyer of the pro-segregation forces was John W. Davis, 80, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1924. Representing South Carolina, Davis denied Dec. 7 that the Fed. Govt. could decide how children should be "reassorted or co-mingled in public schools." He said Negroes might lose more than they gained by the banning of segregation.

Thurgood Marshall & Spotswood W. Robinson 3d argued against segregation on behalf of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Asst. Atty. Gen. J. Lee Rankin represented the Justice Dept.

Other School Developments

Supreme Court Nov. 16 granted a stay which in effect required Louisiana State U. to readmit A. P. Tureaud Jr., 17, New Orleans Negro. An injunction under which he was admitted to LSU was reversed by the Fed. Court of Appeals, and LSU canceled Tureaud's admission Nov. 11.[5] . . . **Roy V. Harris** of the Georgia State Board of Regents warned Georgia U.'s campus newspaper, *The Red & Black,* Nov. 15 that the regents would cut off the paper's state funds if it printed any more anti-segregation editorials. . . . **Natl. Interfraternity Council** voted Nov. 28 that member fraternities should have the right to impose racial & religious restrictions on membership in their chapters.

Military Cases

Natl. Citizens Protective Assn. sued Dec. 9 in Fed. Dist. Court in Jacksonville, Fla. to force restoration of segregation at naval bases. Francis M. McHale, NCPA chairman & ex-Florida Ku Klux Klan counsel, said the 14th Amend. was illegal because it was ratified when "residents in about 12 [former Confederate] states were denied . . . suffrage."[6] . . . **48 Negro soldiers** were fined a total of $1,573 on disorderly conduct charges in Columbia, S.C. Nov. 27. They were among 50 arrested on a bus in a dispute over a Negro soldier sitting next to a white girl. . . . **Clarence Mitchell,** Washington NAACP director, charged Nov. 22 that AF officials forced "colored airmen to submit to segregation requirements that have been outlawed by the Supreme Court." He said Lt. Thomas E. Williams had been discharged for refusing to sit in the Jim Crow section of a bus. The AF replied that Williams was one of about 6,500 dropped for budgetary reasons on the basis of "effectiveness reports."[7] Mitchell had said Nov. 15 that the Defense Dept. was not living up to the Eisenhower policy of ending segregation in schools on military posts. He cited press reports that segregated schools were to open at Perrin AF Base & Ft. Hood, Tex.[8]

COMMUNISM

GE to Oust All Reds

The Gen. Electric Co. announced in New York Dec. 9 that it would fire any employe who admitted being a Communist, spy or saboteur. The company said employes who refused to testify before Congressional or other Govt. investigative bodies or who invoked the 5th Amend. would be suspended at full pay and fired if they failed to clear themselves in 90 days. GE Pres. R. J. Cordiner said all the company's 131 plants (employing 230,000 workers) would become "essential instruments of national defense" in a crisis.

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy of the Senate Investigations Subcom. had held hearings in Albany, N.Y. Nov. 12-13 & in Boston Nov. 17-19 on alleged Communist infiltration in GE plants.

Paul F. Hacko, a GE employe, charged in Albany Nov. 13, after appearing before McCarthy, that McCarthy had forced him to reveal that he was an FBI "undercover agent" and had destroyed his usefulness to the FBI. McCarthy retorted that there was "no indication" Hacko had helped the FBI. The FBI refused to comment.

Ex-GE employe William H. Teto, 53, revealed himself before McCarthy in Boston Nov. 19 as an FBI informer in the CP since 1941. He said Red cells were active at GE plants in Schenectady, N.Y. and Fitchburg, Lynn & Everett, Mass.

Ex-State Dept. Aide Indicted

Asst. Prof. Val R. Lorwin, 46, of the U. of Chicago was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Dec. 4 on charges of falsely denying that he ever had been a Communist Party member. He was the first ex-State Dept. employe ever indicted for allegedly lying to a loyalty board. Sen. McCarthy said Lorwin was one of the cases in McCarthy's original charge of communism in the State Dept.[9]

The alleged perjury took place during a hearing Dec. 20, 1950 while Lorwin was chief of the European Section of the State Dept.'s Div. of Intl. Labor, Social & Health Affairs. He resigned June 17, 1952 during a series of loyalty investigations which had started in 1948. He was told in June 1952 he had been "cleared." McCarthy named him in the Senate Aug. 9, 1951 as one of 26 State Dept. loyalty suspects.[10] Lorwin entered Govt. service in 1935 and worked for the NRA, Agri. & Labor Depts., Office of Production Management and War Production Board. He served as an Army lieutenant overseas during World War II and was connected with the OSS 1944-45. The indictment said he had been a CP member in Sept. 1935 & "at other times."

Accused Men Promoted

The Senate Internal Security Subcom. said Dec. 3 that Solomon Adler, V. Frank Coe & Victor Perlo kept key Govt. jobs and even were promoted after the FBI warned their Truman Admin. superiors that they might be Communist spies. William Ludwig Ullman, ex-Treasury aide accused in the Harry Dexter White case, invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 2 to refuse to answer subcommittee questions.[11]

(Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, ex-War Assets Administrator, said in a *Cincinnati Enquirer* interview Nov. 30 that early in 1946 the White House had sent him an FBI report calling Nathan Gregory Silvermaster a spy but told him not to fire Silvermaster, to "keep him on so we can watch him.")[12]

Congressman Accused

Ex-Communist newsman David Blodgett, 32, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in San Francisco Dec. 3 that he had seen Rep. Robert L. Condon (D., Calif.) at a closed CP meeting in Oakland, Calif. in 1948. He said the session was held to decide

1—see p. 399F2; Vol. XII, 95M 2—265B3 3—279F2 4—189F 5—318C3 6—281C1 7—363C1 8—281D1 9—Vol. X, 53C 10—Vol. XI, 253F 1—385B1, 386D1 12—385B1, 384F3

whether to back a candidate against Rep. George P. Miller (D., Calif.), whom the Reds could not influence. Blodgett said Condon urged such a candidate. Condon declared in New Orleans that he never had attended a closed CP meeting and that the committee was trying to hurt his reelection campaign.[1]

(Ex-Communist Louis Rosser, 47, Los Angeles Negro, told the committee Dec. 1 that Russia tried to foment a Negro revolt in the South during the 1930s. He said the Reds had misjudged Negro aims, had not known that Negroes "wanted integration, not segregation." Donald Niven Wheeler, ex-OSS agent accused in the Harry D. White case, invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 2 to refuse to testify.)[2]

Monmouth Probe Continues

Sen. McCarthy's investigation of alleged spying at the Ft. Monmouth laboratories shifted to Washington Dec. 8. Aaron H. Coleman, suspended Monmouth radar expert, denied Dec. 9 that he (1) had seen executed atomic spy Julius Rosenberg since they left CCNY in 1939, (2) had stolen secret documents or (3) was a Communist. He admitted having left classified documents on his desk in 1943 while he was rooming with an alleged Communist, Harvey Sachs.

McCarthy said he would seek to have Coleman indicted for espionage & perjury. He said he would ask the Justice Dept. to rule on whether leaving classified papers where a Red sympathizer could find them was "equivalent [under espionage law] to turning it over to an enemy agent." McCarthy said Army loyalty boards did a "foul" job at Monmouth. He demanded that Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens name those still on such boards.[3]

Albert Fischler & William Saltzman, both of New York, filed suit Dec. 8 in U.S. District Court to restrain McCarthy from forcing them to produce records connected with their suspension & subsequent reinstatement as Signal Corps employes at Monmouth. They said they were "innocent victims" of a conflict between the Executive & Legislative branches of Govt.

(U.S. District Court in N.Y. denied an injunction Dec. 8 to Mrs. Eleanor Hutner, a former Monmouth employe, who sought to prevent McCarthy from calling her to testify in open session.)

To Question Taylor

McCarthy announced Dec. 10 he was subpenaing Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, who had denounced the Senator's Monmouth probe. McCarthy wrote the West Point superintendent (Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving) Dec. 5 demanding an explanation for Taylor's criticism. The Senator said that the words "unsolved question of loyalty" were noted on Taylor's civil service form when he resigned in 1952 as Small Defense Plants Administrator.[4]

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Godfrey P. Schmidt, Fordham U. law lecturer, announced in New York Dec. 8 that he had formed Aware, Inc. to fight Reds in the entertainment world. . . . **Mrs. Marlane MacLane Kowall,** 27, film actor Barton MacLane's daughter, told the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington Dec. 1 that she had joined the CP in mid-1947 as an undercover FBI worker, had quit in mid-1951. She testified in an action to force the Jefferson School of Social Science (N.Y.) to register as a Red front. She said the CP had told her to study at the Jefferson School. . . . **Father Charles E. Coughlin,** 62, Royal Oak, Mich. priest who had been silenced by Roman Catholic authorities in 1939 after allegedly pro-Nazi broadcasts, ended his silence Dec. 4 by denouncing communism and calling for the guaranteed annual wage.

GENERAL

Supreme Court Actions

The Supreme Court ruled Dec. 7 that an employer may fire strikers for publicly denouncing his product. Justices Frankfurter, Douglas & Black dissented in the 6-3 decision. The case involved dismissal in 1949 of 9 technicians of Charlotte, N.C. TV station WBTV for distributing handbills criticizing program quality.

The court ruled, 5-4, Dec. 7 that the Govt. could not force a slot machine dealer operating within a state to register under the federal anti-gambling law. Chief Justice Warren and Justices Clark, Reed & Burton dissented.[5]

The court Nov. 30: (a) refused to review a lower court decision upsetting the Fed. Reserve Board's anti-monopoly order against Transamerica Corp.[6]; (b) refused Phillips Petroleum Co. a review of a lower court ruling that the Fed. Power Comm. had to regulate rates of natural gas sold by "independent" producers to interstate pipeline companies.

N.Y. Press Strike Ends

An 11-day shutdown of 6 major New York City dailies ended Dec. 9. The striking AFL Intl. Photo-Engravers accepted the publishers' pre-strike offer of a $3.75 weekly package increase, but a fact-finding board was to determine whether additional increases were necessary. The *Herald Tribune,* which suspended operations Nov. 30 although not involved in the strike, resumed publication Dec. 6 but carried no ads during the strike.[7]

10% Armed Forces Cut

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson was revealed Dec. 9 to have ordered the Army, Navy & Marine Corps to cut their manpower by 10% next year. Wilson directed the services to thin their support forces rather than operational units. He said the cuts could be made without reducing combat effectiveness. The Defense Dept. estimated that the cuts would mean a saving of more than $1 billion in military pay alone during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Wilson based his 1954-55 budget on an average of 3,100,000 men & women in uniform compared with the current 3,500,00.

The Air Force was not asked to cut its manpower but was told to increase the number of wings without adding more men. In a Pearl Harbor anniversary speech in Indianapolis, Wilson said Dec. 7 that the U.S. had "the most powerful & effective Air Force in the world."[8]

Govt. to Aid Jobless

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell disclosed in Washington Dec. 7 that the Govt. was planning public works programs to curtail joblessness in case of economic reverses. Speaking at a CIO United Auto Workers conference on unemployment, Mitchell said the Eisenhower Admin. would ask Congress to raise unemployment insurance pay, lengthen benefit periods, boost the minimum wage and apply it to more workers.[9]

FOREIGN

Israeli Pres. Itzhak Ben Zvi designated Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett Dec. 9 to form a new Israeli Cabinet. The outgoing 4-party coalition Cabinet retired Dec. 6 with the resignation of Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion, 68. Sharett, 57, of Ben-Gurion's Mapai Party, said he would try to form a coalition of all parties except the Communists & extreme-right Herut.[10]

Wide World
SHARETT

Iran & Britain resumed diplomatic relations Dec. 5. Both Govts. expressed confidence they could settle their oil dispute.[11] . . . **Russian** Amb.-to-China Vasily V. Kuznetsov was replaced Dec. 2 by Pavel F. Yudin, ex-Deputy Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany.[12] . . . **British** industries were interrupted Dec. 2 by a 24-hr. strike of 2 million workers demanding a 15% wage increase.[13] . . . **India & Russia** signed a 5-yr. trade agreement Dec. 2. India was to send the USSR food products, jute & shellac in exchange for grain, raw materials & machinery.[14]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Dr. Alton Ochsner, chrmn. of the surgery dept. of Tulane U. School of Medicine, told a Greater New York Dental Meeting Dec. 8: an "increase in the incidence of cancer of the lung is due to the cancer-producing factor in cigarette smoking." He predicted that "one out of every 10 or 15 men living in the U.S. will have cancer of the lung" and lung cancer will "represent approximately 18% of all cancer" by 1970.[15]

Natl. Broadcasting Co. executives elected Dec. 8: Sylvester L. (Pat) Weaver Jr., 44, to succeed Frank White as president; Robert W. Sarnoff, 35, son of RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff, as executive vice president.[16]

1—see p. 233C3 2—384F3 3—405B2 4—405A2
5—217H-J 6—357A3 7—406D1 8—406G3
9—289F2 10—370A2 11—370B2 12—399A1
13—357F3 14—303A1 15—379B2 16—252B2

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Calamity Jane. Doris Day in Technicolor musical about Wild West. Screenplay by Jas. O. Hanlon, music by Sammy Fain, lyrics by Paul Francis Webster. Directed by David Butler. Produced by Wm. Jacobs for Warner Bros. With Howard Keel, Allyn McLerie. Nov. 4.

Cease Fire! Semi-documentary of Korean war with cast of actual combat troops. Story & direction by Owen Crump. Screenplay by Walter Doniger. Produced by Hal Wallis for Paramount. Nov. 24.

Decameron Nights. Joan Fontaine & Louis Jourdan in 3 Boccaccio stories. Screenplay by George Oppenheimer. Directed by Hugh Fregonese. Produced in Technicolor by M. J. Frankovich & Wm. Szekely. ROK release. Nov. 16.

How to Marry a Millionaire. Marilyn Monroe, Betty Grable, Lauren Bacall in CinemaScope & Technicolor adventures of 3 gold-diggers. Screenplay by Nunnally Johnson based on plays by Zoe Akins, Dale Eunson & Katherine Albert. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Johnson for 20th Century-Fox. With David Wayne, Rory Calhoun, Cameron Mitchell, Alex D'Arcy, Fred Clark. Nov. 10.

The Joe Louis Story. Boxer Coley Wallace reenacts career of ex-champ. Screenplay by Robt. Sylvester. Directed by Robt. Gordon. Produced by Stirling Silliphant for Walter Chrysler Jr. United Artists release. With Paul Stewart, James Edwards, Hilda Simms. Nov. 3.

Kiss Me Kate. MGM Technicolor version of Cole Porter's stage musical. Screenplay by Dorothy Kingsley based on play by Samuel & Bella Spewack. Directed by Geo. Sidney. Produced by Jack Cummings. With Kathryn Grayson, Howard Keel, Ann Miller, Keenan Wynn. Nov. 5.

The Living Desert. Documentary of wildlife on deserts of American West. Walt Disney production. Nov. 9.

The Man Between. James Mason, Claire Bloom, Hildegarde Neff in story of intrigue in Berlin. Screenplay by Harry Kurnitz. Directed & produced by Carol Reed for London Films. Nov. 18.

Queen of Sheba. Italian spectacle starring Leonora Ruffo, Gino Cervi, Gino Leurini. Screenplay by Raol De Sarro, Pietro Francisci, Nino Novarese & Giorgio Graziosi. Directed by Francisci. Produced by Marion Francisci for Wm. M. Pizor & Bernard Luber. Nov. 3.

Sabre Jet. Drama of Korean war pilots. Screenplay by Dale Eunson & Katherine Albert. Directed by Louis King. Cinecolor production by Carl Kreuger. United Artists release. With Robert Stack, Coleen Gray, Richard Arlen, Julie Bishop, Leon Ames. Nov. 2.

Take the High Ground. Richard Widmark as tough drill sergeant in Army drama. Screenplay by Millard Kaufman. Directed by Richard Brooks. Music by Dimitri Tiomkin. Produced in Ansco color by Dore Schary for MGM. With Karl Malden, Elaine Stewart. Nov. 19.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Kismet. Lavishly-designed musical about penniless poet & daughter in Baghdad. Book by Chas. Lederer & Geo. Forrest from play by Edw. Knoblock. Music by Alexander Borodin; adaptation & lyrics by Robt. Wright & Forrest. Settings & costumes by Lemuel Ayres. Choreography by Jack Cole. Edwin Lester production presented by Lederer, directed by Albert Marr. With Alfred Drake, Doretta Morrow, Richard Kiley, Joan Diener, Beatrice Kraft, Phillip Coolidge. Dec. 3 at Ziegfeld. (Reviews delayed by N.Y. newspaper strike)

Closed

The Trip to Bountiful Dec. 5 (39 perf.).

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Non-Fiction

Academic Procession: An Informal History of the American College (1936-1953). By Ernest Earnest. Controversial study of development & effects of U.S. college system; by advocate of practical education. Dec. 1. (Bobbs-Merrill, 368 pp., $4)

The Compleat Practical Joker. By H. Allen Smith. Humorous history of practical jokes & perpetrators. Nov. 18. (Doubleday, 319 pp., $3.50)

Crisis in the Kremlin. By Maurice Hindus. Assesses prospects for reform of communism in USSR through popular reaction against excesses of ruling group. Dec. 3. (Doubleday, 319 pp., $3.95)

Robert M. La Follette: A Biography. By Fola & Belle Case La Follette. Life of Wisconsin Governor & Senator written by widow & daughter. Dec. 7. (Macmillan, 2 vols., 1,305 pp., $15)

The Secret Diary of Harold Ickes: The First Thousand Days, 1933-36. Outspoken notations on personalities & events of early New Deal era by FDR's late Secy. of Interior. Dec. 1. (Simon & Schuster, 738 pp., $6)

RELIGION

Marian Year, first in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, was opened Dec. 8 by Pope Pius XII at a ceremony in Rome.[1] . . . **New Jersey** Supreme Court ruled unanimously Dec. 7 that distribution of Bibles in public schools, even by parents' written consent, violated the Constitutional separation of church & state. It upheld an injunction against Gideons Intl.'s plan to distribute the New Testament, Book of Psalms & Proverbs to school children. . . . **Evangelical & Reformed Church's** Administrative Com. voted in Cleveland Dec. 8 to confer next June with Congregationalist officials on merging the 2 denominations. . . . **Dr. Brainard F. Gibbons** of Wausau, Wis. was installed in Gloucester, Mass. Dec. 7 as general superintendent of the Universalist Church of America, succeeding Dr. Robert Cummins.

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EDUCATION NOTES

Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby said at a high school dedication in Park Forest, Ill. Dec. 6: U.S. public schools lacked 72,000 teachers, 345,000 classrooms to be adequately staffed & equipped this year.[2] . . . **Natl. Education Assn.** said in a report Dec. 6 that 4,458 American school children submitted to physical tests were inferior to 1,987 Italian & Austrian children tested. It said children in "highly mechanized" American cities did not get sufficient exercise. . . . **Mrs. Dorothy McClure Fraser** of CCNY was elected president of the Natl. Council for the Social Studies at its convention in Buffalo, N.Y. Nov. 27.

OBITUARIES

Rudolf Bernauer, 73, European theatrical producer, co-librettist of Straus' *The Chocolate Soldier;* Nov. 27 in London.

Daniel F. Cleary, 43, War Claims Comm. chrmn.; Dec. 5, Chicago.

Ernesto Cortazar, Mexican songwriter, & wife; killed Nov. 30 in auto crash near Guadalajara.

Claude C. (Doc) Cunningham, 80, ex-showman who campaigned for President in 1948 on platform pledging "a schooner of beer & hot lunch for a nickel"; Dec. 5, Houston, Tex.

Issay Alexandrovich Dobrowen, 59, Russian-born symphony conductor: Dec. 9 in Oslo.

Clarence Edwards Earle, 60, aviation pioneer, inventor of lubricants & safety devices for aircraft, antifungus medicine used in Pacific during war; Nov. 25, Washington.

A. P. German, 80, founder Soviet School of Mining Engineers; death announced Dec. 4 in Moscow.

Edwin Farnum Greene, 74, ex-pres. Natl. Assn. of Cotton Mfrs.; Dec. 8 in New York.

Chester I. Hall, 65, Gen. Electric inventor who held 739 patents, including electric phonograph turn-table, pop-up toaster, auto engine thermostat; Dec. 7, Boston.

Myron R. Hutchinson, 61, *Salem* (Mass.) *Evening News* publisher, yachtsman; Nov. 22, Salem.

Merl La Voy, 67, explorer-photographer; Dec. 6, Johannesburg, S.A.

Dr. G. Randolph Manning, U.S. Soccer Football Assn. founder; Dec. 1 in New York.

Dr. Walter E. (Doc) Meanwell, 69, ex-Wisconsin coach who devised much of strategy of modern basketball; Dec. 2 in Madison, Wis.

Esther Mitchell (Wilson), retired B'way actress; Nov. 26, New York.

Jorge Negrete, Mexican singing cowboy star; Dec. 5, Hollywood.

Oscar Nelson, 74, pres. United Carbon; Nov. 27, Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. Henry C. Newell, pres. Piedmont Coll. (Demorest, Ga.) 1930-36; Nov. 20, Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Otis, 85, retired Cleveland banker, industrialist & publisher; Dec. 9, Cleveland.

Rear Adm. William S. Parsons, 52, Dep. Chief of Navy Ordnance Bureau, A-bomb expert who armed Hiroshima bomb; Dec. 5 in Bethesda, Md. of heart attack.

Theodore Francis Powys, 77, poet, author; Nov. 27, Sturminster, Eng.

Senora Carmela Cerruto de Paz Estenssoro, wife of Bolivian Pres.; Dec. 7, La Paz (heart ailment).

Ossy Renardy, 33, concert violinist; Dec. 3 in auto collision near Santa Fe, N.M.

Jean Joseph Renaud, 80, intl. fencing champion at turn of century, novelist; Dec. 7 in Paris.

Dr. Edgar S. Roper, 74, ex-organist & choirmaster for chapels of British royal residences; Nov. 19 in London.

Edward A. Ruppell, 53, ex-leader of GOP on Staten Island, N.Y. under indictment on charges of misusing party funds & perjury before State Crime Comm.; Nov. 22 in New York of stroke.

James William Ryan, 61, N.Y. admiralty lawyer, ex-consultant to UN; Dec. 8 in Los Angeles.

Edwin Walter, 82, actor who played over 2,600 performances of *Tobacco Road;* Nov. 23, N.Y.

Pope Yeatman, 92, mining engineer; Dec. 5, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

SPORTS

Baseball Pension Dispute

Major league clubowners, meeting in New York Dec. 9, set up a committee to plan for termination of the players' pension fund by Nov. 25, 1955. The action was taken on grounds that "the players' representatives & their attorney" had made "excessive demands" for increasing pensions.

Player representatives of the 16 big league clubs had refused to meet with Comm. Ford C. Frick & clubowners in Atlanta Dec. 2 because Frick refused to admit the players' attorney, J. Norman Lewis, to the session.

In other actions in New York Dec. 9, the clubowners agreed to: raise the minimum pay of a major league

1—see p. 327C2 2—see pp. 379E3, 370B1

player from $5,000 to $6,000 a season (the players had asked for $7,200); grant players "veteran" status (exempted from assignment to the minors against their will) after 8 years in the majors instead of 10. They denied a demand that a player sold by one club to another get part of the purchase price. A request by minor league officials (adopted in Atlanta Dec. 3) for the right to bar broadcasts of big-league games in their territories was referred to a study committee.[1]

Baseball

AL player trades Dec. 8: Jack Jensen, Washington outfielder, to Boston for pitcher Maurice McDermott & outfielder Tom Umphlett; infielder Cass Michaels sold to Chicago by Philadelphia. . . . Frick ruled Dec. 8 that rookie pitcher Ralph Terry, 18, of Chelsea, Okla., whom both the N.Y. Yankees & St. Louis Cardinals said had agreed to join their farm systems, belonged to the Yankees.

Roundup

Bob Toski of Northhampton, Mass. won the $15,000 Havana Country Club golf tourney Dec. 6 for $1,500 first prize. . . . **Amer. Contract Bridge League's** open team championship was won in Dallas Dec. 5 by Sam Stayman, George Rapee & B. J. Becker of New York and John R. Crawford of Philadelphia. . . . **Ray Grassi,** 23, died Dec. 8 in Paris of head injuries received during a Dec. 6 bout in which he lost the French featherweight boxing title to Mohamed Chickaoui of Algeria. . . . **Troy Ruttman,** 24, of Linwood, Calif., 1952 Indianapolis Speedway Classic winner who was suspended in August by the Amer. Auto. Assn. for racing in a non-AAA event, was reinstated Dec. 8. . . . **Thoroughbred Racing Assn.,** meeting in New York Dec. 3, chose Tom Fool as best race horse, Native Dancer as best 3-yr.-old in 1953.

FOOTBALL ALL-AMERICANS

Pos.	Player & School	Selections
Ends —	Don Dohoney, Mich. St.	A, U, L
	Carlton Massey, Texas	U, L
	Sam Morley, Stanford	A
	Ken Buck, Coll. Pacific	L
	John Carson, Georgia	L
Tackles—	Stanley Jones, Maryland	A, U, L
	Jack Shanafelt, Penn.	A, L
	Arthur Hunter, Notre Dame	U, L
	Ed Meadows, Duke	L
Guards—	Crawford Mims, Miss.	A, U, L
	J. D. Roberts, Okla.	A, U, L
	Milt Bohart, Washington	L
	Ray Correll, Kentucky	L
Centers—	Larry Morris, Georgia Tech	A, U
	Matt Hazeltine, California	L
	Jerry Hilgenberg, Iowa	L
Backs —	John Lattner, Notre Dame	A, U, L
	Paul Geil, Minnesota	A, U, L
	Paul Cameron, UCLA	A, U, L
	David Johnson, Rice	A, L
	J. C. Caroline, Illinois	U, L
	Alan Ameche, Wisconsin	L
	Bob Garrett, Stanford	L
	Jack Parker, Miss. St.	L

A—AP survey of sportswriters & sportscasters (Dec. 3). U—UP survey of sportswriters & sportscasters (Nov. 24). L—Grantland Rice selections for Dec. 15 issue of Look magazine. 1—see pp. 380E1, 292C1 2—192G-H 3—300C1 4—408D3 5—Vol. XII, 406A, 263M-N 6—Vol. XII, 321E 7—Vol. XI, 136P 8—395C1; Vol. VIII, 407C 9—Vol. XI, 248M 10—354B2 11—Vol. XII, 196J 12—372A3, 300F3

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes Kill 39

At least 30 persons were killed & more than 200 injured Dec. 6 when a tornado wrecked the business district of Vicksburg, Miss. Property damage was estimated at $25 million. Pres. Eisenhower declared the city a disaster area eligible for federal aid. . . . 7 persons were killed in Leander, La. & 2 in Tullos, La. when tornadoes struck those towns Dec. 3.[2]

Plane Crashes

23 persons were killed Dec. 4 when a Spanish airline Bristol plane crashed on Mt. Caballero La Nueva, 60 mi. north of Madrid. 10 occupants of the plane survived. . . . 4 Georgia Air Natl. Guard pilots were killed Dec. 6 when their Thunderjets crashed near Dobbins AF Base, Marietta, Ga. Investigators said the lead plane apparently went into a dive and the 3 other pilots followed suit thinking it was a stunt maneuver.

Other Accidents

Hope Root, 52, Miami attorney, disappeared in the sea off Miami Beach Dec. 3 while attempting a 140-ft. dive in an aqualung. . . . Natl. Park Service reported Dec. 5 that 14,700 acres of grass & timberland under its jurisdiction was burned over this year, mostly due to lightning strikes in drought areas.

Crime News

Arthur Murray, dancing teacher, & his wife Kathryn, TV mistress of ceremonies, were robbed of $25,000 in uninsured jewelry & $150 cash Dec. 8 by 4 bandits who invaded their Park Ave. apartment in New York. . . . **26 Short Creek, Ariz. men** were placed under suspended sentences for polygamy in Kingman, Ariz. Dec. 7. Each man was (1) ordered to live with his one legally-married wife and (2) placed on a year's probation during which his penalty for trying to live with other "plural" wives would be a year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine.[3] . . . **Allen R. Smith,** 18, was arrested in Miami Dec. 5 on charges of murdering Mrs. Celeste Holton, 52, & Robert Milton, 67, of near Newberry, Mich. They had secured his release from reform school. . . . **Bartley Crum Jr.,** 18, son of the attorney, was found shot to death Dec. 6 in his room in Portland, Ore., where he attended Reed College. His death was ruled a suicide.

Dr. Edward D. Spalding, 60, heart specialist, was shot to death on a street in Detroit Dec. 1 by John Sherback, 51, former mental patient. Police said Sherback mistook Spalding for another doctor against whom he held a grudge. . . . **Arabian pirates** who had seized the Indian vessel *Naram Passa* were captured Dec. 3 by the British frigate *Flamingo* at Jadhib on the Arabian sea. . . . **Mrs. Frances Dolores Fallaro,** 30, was arrested in Philadelphia Dec. 2 on charges that she wrote an extortion note to Robert C. Greenlease Sr. Oct. 1 during the search for Greenlease's kidnapped son.[4] . . . **Harold E. (Whitey) Dahl,** alias William Dale, 44, American pilot for Swiss Air Lines, was arrested in Paris Dec. 5 on charges that he stole $34,385 worth of gold from a shipment on his plane in Geneva Oct. 6. (Dahl flew for the Loyalists during the Spanish civil war, was saved from execution through his former wife's plea to Gen. Franco in 1937.)

Federal Tax Cases

Vincent Hallinan, wealthy San Francisco attorney & Progressive Party candidate for President in 1952, was given an 18-mo. prison sentence & 50,000 fine in San Francisco Dec. 8 for evasion of $36,739 in Federal income taxes during 1947-50.[5] . . . **Benny Binion,** gambler & owner of the Horseshoe Club in Las Vegas, Nev., paid the Internal Revenue Bureau $516,541 in back income taxes Dec. 6.[6] . . . **Bennett E. Meyers** was directed by the U.S. Tax Court in Washington Nov. 30 to pay $432,121 back taxes & fraud penalty, plus an estimated $200,000 interest, in connection with his secret wartime aviation supply firm.[7]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Dec. 6)

Cleveland 62, NY 14
Det. 13, Chi. Bears 7
Washn. 10, Phila. 0
Pitts. 21, Chi. Cards 17
S. Fran. 48, G. Bay 14
(Dec. 5) LA 45, Balti. 2

College Dec. 5—Notre Dame 40, SMU 14; Houston 33, Tennessee 19.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Pamela Martin, 23, an artist & advertising copywriter, set a speed record of 90 hours, 59 minutes for a round-the-world trip via commercial airliners (ending Dec. 8 in Chicago).[8] . . . **Mrs. Roy Stone,** 58, of Horse Cave, Ky. won the Natl. Crocheting Contest in New York Dec. 7. . . . **Milton Berle,** 45, TV comedian, & Ruth Cosgrove, 30, formerly his press agent, were married Dec. 9 in New York (his 3d, including 2 marriages to Joyce Matthews; her 2d).[9] . . . **Cpl. Edward S. Dickinson,** 23, former pro-Red POW who chose to return to the U.S. from Korea, was married in Big Stone Gap, Va. Dec. 5 to Lottie Kate Laney, 21.[10] . . . **Sheppard W. King** 3d was granted a divorce in Houston, Tex. Dec. 7 from Egyptian dancer Samia Gamal on grounds that "she drank too much."[11] . . . **Mrs. Este'le Auguste,** 42, widow of financier Harmon Spencer Auguste, announced in New York Dec. 7 she had broken her 5-day engagement to ex-boxing champion Jack Dempsey, 58, principally because he objected to her friendship with actor Kirk Douglas.

Census Bureau reports: (Dec. 5) there were 7,500,000 widows, 2,500,000 widowers in the U.S.; (Dec. 8) a special census of Los Angeles, made at the city's request & expense, placed its population at 2,104,663 and indicated it had passed Philadelphia to become 3d largest city in the U.S.[12]